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FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENT ON PARIS AGREEMENT PRESENTED

Ngo Dien Statement

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 0443 GMT 17 Jan 74 S

[Text] Dear friends: On the morning of 17 January, at the Hanoi International Club, Comrade Ngo Dien, assistant to the foreign minister, held an official press conference to present and make public a document of the DRV Foreign Ministry, entitled "One Year of Implementation of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam." Many domestic and foreign newsmen attended this conference.

After handing out the document to newsmen, Comrade Ngo Dien made a statement and answered a number of questions raised by newsmen. Following is Comrade Ngo Dien's statement [recording]:

At this time last year, we all remember that following our glorious victories in shooting to pieces tens of U.S. B-52 Stratofortresses in the sky over Hanoi, we gladly learned that the Paris conference on Vietnam had ended and reached a final agreement and that the Paris agreement had been signed on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

A year has passed since then, yet the war has not ended in South Vietnam. True peace has not yet been restored, as stipulated in the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and the situation in the south is now very serious. In order that the just public opinion in the world may grasp the true nature of the situation and thereby gain appropriate experience, in the document we have disseminated today, we have tried to present the events in an objective, comprehensive and general [toongr howpj] manner; we have clearly outlined what provisions have been implemented and what provisions have not yet been implemented and have concentrated on the major problems, which public opinion is seriously concerning itself with and which are the following:

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The United States must end its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam; the problem of ending the conflict and observing the cease-fire; the problem of the return of captured and detained civilian personnel; and the problem of implementing democratic liberties and national reconciliation and concord in South Vietnam.

On the basis of an analysis and assessment of last year's realities, the document stresses the following points:

1. Concerning the Paris agreement, there are two completely incompatible policies, with one side--the DRV Government and the PGRSV--determined to scrupulously and strictly implement the Paris agreement, and the other side--the United States and the Saigon administration--sabotaging this agreement. Therefore, there is a clear distinction between who is implementing the Paris agreement and who is sabotaging it;

2. The document clearly stresses that the chief and direct cause of the serious situation in South Vietnam is the U.S. refusal to completely end its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam; its denial of the reality of the present existence of two administrations, two armies, two zones of control and three political forces in South Vietnam; and its continuation of the scheme of using the Saigon administration as a tool to impose U.S. neocolonialism on South Vietnam and permanently partition Vietnam. Therefore, only by eliminating this cause can a lasting peace be firmly maintained in Vietnam, thereby contributing to the cause of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

M. Vietnam



Recently, Nguyen Van Thieu has insanely and noisily shouted for war and has directed the Saigon troops to attack the PRGRSV-controlled liberated zone and barbarously bomb many areas in the liberated zone. As for the U.S. Government, it has disregarded the Paris agreement by introducing into South Vietnam great quantities of additional weapons, munitions and war materiel, and by maintaining and increasing the number of its military personnel disguised as civilians so as to lend a helping hand to Nguyen Van Thieu. Moreover, the U.S. Government has brazenly threatened to resume the bombing of Indochina and Vietnam.

All these events support the conclusion of the document which we have disseminated regarding the heavy U.S. responsibility for the present serious situation in South Vietnam.

As this document stresses, the DRV Government and the PRGRSV, on their part, unswervingly advocate strictly implementing the Paris agreement and resolutely struggling to demand that the United States and the Saigon administration do the same.

The DRV Government totally supports the PRGRSV's just stand of duly punishing the acts of war of the Saigon administration with a view to safeguarding peace and protecting the Paris agreement on Vietnam. The Paris agreement is an important milestone marking the Vietnamese people's great victory in the long and heroic struggle for the independence and freedom of their fatherland. No brute force, no threat and no perfidious scheme can shake the Vietnamese people's determination to protect and develop the great achievements they have scored, and to struggle vigorously and persistently to force the adversary to scrupulously implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam, with a view to maintaining a lasting peace, fulfilling the national and democratic tasks in the south, firmly building socialism in the north and advancing toward peaceful reunification of the country.

VNA Report on Document

Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 17 Jan 74 B

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 17--For the first anniversary of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, the DRV Foreign Ministry has made public a document which analyses the current situation in South Vietnam and proposes measures to guarantee a strict implementation of this agreement.

The document, released in a press conference held this morning by Ngo Dien, assistant to the foreign minister, and headed "One Year of Implementation of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam," falls into three parts:

- Two opposing policies in the implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam,
- The implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam in the past year, and
- The urgent problems of the movement to maintain and consolidate lasting peace in Vietnam.

In the introduction, it is said:

"Now, one year after the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people should have been in a position to live in peace, national reconciliation and concord, with full democratic freedoms to decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam.

"Yet, in South Vietnam, guns have not yet been stilled, the bloodshed has continued, destructions are still daily occurrences; hundreds of thousands of political prisoners continue to be detained by the Saigon administration, and the democratic liberties of the people living in the Saigon-controlled zone continue to be trampled underfoot; the national council of national reconciliation and concord has not been set up. The situation in South Vietnam has been deteriorating."

In Part One--"Two Opposing Policies in the Implementation of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam," the document says:

The Paris agreement on Vietnam which has been solemnly acknowledged by the act of the International Conference on Vietnam, and given further precisions by the June 13, 1973 joint communique of the four signatory parties constitutes an embodiment of the great victory of the Vietnamese people in their patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression.

Its content meets the fundamental national interests of the Vietnamese people and conforms to the trend of our times.... It is the unswerving policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as that of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to scrupulously respect and implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and at the same time, to demand that the United States and the Saigon administration do the same.

On September 1, 1973, Premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong pointed out: "As for our people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, to strictly respect and scrupulously implement the Paris agreement is not only an obligation incumbent on us as signatory parties, but also a great policy of ours."

The Paris agreement constitutes a heavy blow dealt at the U.S. policy of aggression and the interests of the Saigon administration, a hireling of the United States; it is a rejection of the "Nixon doctrine" in Vietnam and Indochina. That is precisely the reason why the U.S. Government has always opposed the implementation of many essential provisions, and has at the same time tolerated and encouraged the violations of the agreement by the Saigon administration. Its purpose is to erase step by step the fact that there exist two administrations, two armies, two zones of control and three political forces in South Vietnam, to impose U.S. neo-colonialism on South Vietnam, and to perpetuate the partition of Vietnam.

In Part Two--"The Implementation of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam Over the Past Year," the document recalls the provisions already implemented, saying:

Under Articles 2, 3 and 5 of the agreement, the United States has ceased all its acts of war in South Vietnam, stopped the bombing, ended the mining of the territorial waters, ports, harbours and waterways of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, deactivated or destroyed the mines it had laid along the channels in the latter's territorial water, and withdrawn from South Vietnam its troops and those of the other foreign countries allied with it.

The return of the captured and detained military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties under Article 8 (A) of the agreement was carried out simultaneously with U.S. troop withdrawals.



Pursuant to Article 8 (A), the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam returned to the United States all the U.S. military personnel and all foreign civilians captured in North and South Vietnam, totalling 588 persons. During the same period, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam returned 5,016 captured and detained military personnel of the Saigon administration. The U.S. and Saigon administration side returned to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam 26,508 military personnel captured and detained by it, and is still detaining a number of prisoners.

The ending of the U.S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people in both zones and the withdrawal of the U.S. expeditionary corps from South Vietnam which put an end to a 115-year-long occupation of Vietnamese territory by foreign troops, constitutes a historic event of great political significance.

This victory is inspiring the Vietnamese people in their persistent struggle to ensure respect for, and a scrupulous implementation of, all the provisions of the Paris agreement, and to secure the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

The document points out that because "the United States and the Saigon administration have been systematically violating many essential provisions of the agreement,"

1. "The cease-fire is not yet effective in South Vietnam." It says:

On January 27, 1973, the command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces ordered all regular, regional and guerilla units to cease fire throughout South Vietnam, to remain in-place and stop all offensive activities.

The military delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the military delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the Four-Party Joint Military Commission and subsequently, the military delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the Two-Party Joint Military Commission have made many proposals and put forward many steps for a strict implementation of the cease-fire....

In contrast, the Saigon administration has (?repeatedly) sabotaged the cease-fire with U.S. encouragement and assistance....

The Saigon administration's sabotage of the cease-fire is part of an overall plan called "territory-invading plan" which includes four stages: preparations, pre-cess-fire actions, actions concomitant with the cease-fire, and post-cess-fire actions....

From January 28 to December 15, 1973, the Saigon administration committed 301,097 violations, comprising: 34,266 land-grabbing operations (including 37 division-size operations and 5,250 regiment-size ones); 35,532 artillery shellings; 14,749 aerial bombardments and reconnaissances; 21,550 police and "pacification" operations.

The Saigon administration has killed or injured over 6,000 civilians.

In response to the profound aspirations of all social strata in South Vietnam, on October 15, 1973 the command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces called on the Saigon administration to strictly observe the cease-fire and to scrupulously implement the Paris agreement.

At the same time, it asserted the legitimate right of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to take appropriate measures against the sabotage of the agreement....

The implementation of the Paris agreement must be coupled with the struggle against any U.S. and Saigon action in violation of the same, and with due punishment inflicted on the Saigon administration's sabotage of the cease-fire.

2. "Hundreds of thousands of political prisoners are still languishing in prisons and detention camps of the Saigon administration."

Pursuant to Article 8 (C) of the agreement, the military delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam has repeatedly stated its willingness to return to the Saigon administration all the Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and to complete this operation within 90 days as provided for by the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

But, at U.S. instigation, the Saigon administration has refused to return all political prisoners captured and detained by it....

Shortly before the cease-fire, the Saigon administration already resorted to many perfidious tricks in an attempt to avoid the return of prisoners. For instance, it sent detainees from one prison to another, dispersed prisoners to various jails, registered political detainees as "common-law" convicts, compelled detainees to sign "release certificates," brought many prisoners to unknown destinations, or secretly killed them.

For the 5,081 Vietnamese civilian personnel whose detention had been admitted by it, the Saigon administration has returned so far to the Provisional Revolutionary Government only over 1,500.

In the meantime, it has jailed tens of thousands of persons who desire peace and stand for national reconciliation and concord.

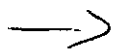
The civilian personnel kept by the Saigon administration in "tiger cages" or other jails, are living in inconceivable conditions....

Thus, a year after the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and at variance with its explicit provisions, hundreds of thousands of political prisoners are still languishing in prisons and detention camps of the Saigon administration.

It is to be stressed that the United States is the director of the police organization and the system of prisons and detention camps in South Vietnam....

3. "The South Vietnamese people's democratic liberties continue to be trampled upon"....

In the appeal of January 28, 1973, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam stated that they would fully guarantee the democratic liberties to the people, achieve national reconciliation and concord so that all South Vietnamese people could end hatred and enmity, and jointly shape a new life and rebuild the country, and demanded that the Saigon administration do the same.... The delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to the La Celle-Saint-Cloud conference has proposed specific measures aimed at guaranteeing the democratic liberties....



With its extremely fascist and warlike nature, the Nguyen Van Thieu administration had ignored these constructive proposals and continued to trample underfoot the people's democratic liberties as if it had not made any commitment in Paris....

According to still incomplete figures, in nearly one year from the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam to December 15, 1973, the Saigon administration conducted hundreds of thousands of police and "pacification" operations in the course of which it "purged" over 3 million people, arrested and tortured over 36,000 persons, plundered hundreds of thousands of tons of rice, tens of thousands of head of cattle, forcibly took away 145 billion South Vietnamese piastres, and herded over 920,000 people into concentration camps.

It is clear that the purpose of the Saigon administration is not to ensure democratic liberties and achieve national reconciliation and concord, but to make its regime more fascist in crude violation of Article 11 of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, thus turning the zone under its control into a huge concentration camp, a hell on earth....

4. "No progress has been recorded in the settlement of the internal matters of South Vietnam"....

Proceeding from the policy of great national unity clearly expounded in its program of action and in the political program of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam has repeatedly stated its willingness to cooperate with all people--whatever their past--who stand now for peace, independence, democracy and national concord, to end hatred and suspicion with a view to jointly building a life of love and happiness. It has called upon the Saigon administration to place the interests on the fatherland above all, to respond to the demands of people from all walks on life, to rapidly set up through sincere consultation the national council of national reconciliation and concord of three equal segments, and to organize at an early date genuinely free and democratic general elections to allow the South Vietnamese people to freely decide their political regime....

As for the Saigon administration, right from the beginning, it has not concealed its opposition to the Paris agreement. It has evaded the most fundamental and urgent questions, namely to achieve a total cease-fire, to return all captured civilian personnel, and to ensure democratic liberties in order to create favourable conditions for resolving the internal matters of South Vietnam as provided for in the agreement. At the same time, it has sought every means to sabotage the achievement of national reconciliation and concord....

In view of the aforesaid obstinate attitude of the Saigon administration, no progress has been recorded as yet in the settlement of the internal matters of South Vietnam.

5. "The United States is not willing to put a complete end to its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam"....

Before the signing of the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the United States had already evaded the agreement by establishing the biggest airlift in the history of the wars in Indochina to urgently introduce into South Vietnam hundreds of aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces, and tens of thousands of tons of other armaments and munitions at the average rate of 700 tons a day.

The troops of the United States and of its allies withdrawing from South Vietnam did not bring away with them their armaments, munitions and war material. This amounts in fact to illegally introducing hundreds of thousands of tons of armaments and war material into South Vietnam in violation of the provisions of Article 7. The United States has also failed to dismantle its military bases in South Vietnam, as stipulated by Article 6 of the agreement.

Over the past year, the United States has illegally brought on repeated occasions armaments, munitions, aircraft, tanks, and artillery pieces into South Vietnam to lend a helping hand to the Saigon administration in its sabotage of the cease-fire and of the agreement....

What is particularly serious, the United States has left behind tens of thousands of military personnel disguised as civilians, and has not ceased to secretly bring thousands more into South Vietnam. At present, there are already over 24,000 U.S. military personnel disguised as civilians working in the various services of the Defense Ministry, the various branches and services of the army, the police organization, intelligence agencies and pacification services of the Saigon administration....

What is particularly significant, the U.S. military aid to the Saigon administration after the signing of the Paris agreement is even bigger than in war-time....

With regard to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in the carrying out of its obligations concerning the removal, permanent deactivation of mines in the territorial waters, ports, harbours, and waterways of North Vietnam, the United States deliberately created delays and obstacles in an attempt to prolong in practice the blockade of the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam....

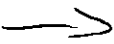
On the other hand, the United States has not stopped its encroachments on the sovereignty, territory and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam....

6. "The United States has delayed the carrying out of its obligation with regard to the healing of the wounds of war in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam"....

The DRV-U.S. Joint Economic Commission was formed on March 1, 1973, and held its first meeting on March 15, 1973. After over one month of discussions, on its own, the United States, suspended sine die on April 19, 1973, the work of the commission and of the group of experts. Thus, it acted at variance with the agreement reached between the two sides to the effect that the commission work would be completed on April 30, 1973, that is, 60 days after the formation of the commission.

The firm struggle of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam brought the United States back to the meetings of the Joint Economic Commission on June 18, 1973. This time, the United States agreed with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on the amount of the credits and its use for the five-year plan and the plan of the first year of the U.S. contribution to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. However, it posed political conditions for the signing of the document on the agreed points in an attempt to delay it....

As is well-known, in the criminal air and naval war of destruction it conducted against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the United States destroyed virtually all towns and cities, devastated many villages, hospitals, schools, factories, state farms, and other economic installations.



It is a matter of course that the United States is oath-bound to contribute to healing the wounds of war in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the United States itself has accepted this under Article 21 of the agreement. The Vietnamese people, international law, the conscience of the world's people, and [that] of the progressive people of the United States will not allow Washington to shirk this responsibility and obligation incumbent on it.

7. "Regarding Cambodia and Laos"....

It is the unswerving policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia and Laos in accordance with Article 20 of the Paris agreement and Article 8 of the act of the International Conference on Vietnam....

The continued U.S. military involvement and intervention in Cambodia and Laos with a view to carrying into effect the "Nixon doctrine" and imposing neo-colonialism on those two countries constitute a flagrant violation of Article 20 of the International Conference on Vietnam.

8. "Slanders and threats, familiar tricks of American imperialists."

While systematically violating many essential provisions of the Paris agreement, the United States and the Saigon administration...have unceasingly levelled against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam slanderous charges about so-called "violations" of the agreement...and uttered insolent threats against the Vietnamese people....

The purpose of the U.S. and Saigon slanders is to cover up their violations, to mislead public opinion, and at least to make it believe that "both sides have committed violations," at the same time, to prepare for new military adventures, and still cruder violations of the agreement....

The U.S. threats are aimed at compelling the Vietnamese people to fold their arms before the violations committed by the United States and the Saigon administration, so that they can carry on the U.S. neo-colonialist schemes in South Vietnam. But facts have shown that the Vietnamese people will never (?submit to) the insolent threats and brute force of the U.S. imperialists....

In Part Three--"The Urgent Problems of the Moment To Maintain and Consolidate Lasting Peace in Vietnam," the document says:

From the implementation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam over the past year, a number of conclusions may be drawn:

1. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam has always strictly respected and scrupulously implemented all provisions of the agreement and firmly demanded that the other side do the same.

In contrast, the United States, while compelled to implement a number of provisions, has ceaselessly committed crude violations of essential provisions of the agreement. At the same time, it has encouraged and helped the Saigon administration to sabotage the agreement with a view to erasing the fact that there exist in South Vietnam two administrations, two armed forces, two zones of control, and three political forces....

The two diametrically opposed policies have clearly shown who is implementing and who is sabotaging the Paris agreement on Vietnam. Only the United States and the Saigon administration have violated the Paris agreement on Vietnam. The allegation to the effect that "both sides have committed violations" cannot deceive public opinion.

2. The main and immediate cause of the present situation in South Vietnam lies in the unwillingness of the United States to put a complete end to its military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam. The Nguyen Van Thieu administration, which has frenziedly sabotaged the cease-fire and is hysterically embarking on a military escalation in South Vietnam, is precisely the instrument of this U.S. policy. There is absolutely no question of "the United States having ended its military involvement" and "the present conflict in South Vietnam being merely a civil war" as is being claimed by key personalities in the U.S. ruling circles. Full responsibility rests with the United States for the very serious situation now obtaining in South Vietnam.

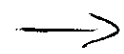
3. In order to maintain and consolidate lasting peace in Vietnam and to contribute to the cause of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world, the urgent question now is, the United States and the Saigon administration must strictly respect and scrupulously implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam, the act of the International Conference on Vietnam, and the June 13, 1973 joint communique.

The United States must put a complete end to its military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, seriously carry out its obligation regarding the healing of the wounds of war in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia....

The Saigon administration must strictly respect the cease-fire, put an immediate end to all land-grabbing operations against the zone under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, stop all police and "pacification" operations, return all Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained by it, put an immediate end to all acts of repression, coercion, and purge, and fully guarantee the people's democratic liberties, first of all, freedom of movement, and freedom of work. It must seriously respond to the six-point proposal put forward on April 25, 1973 by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and further clarified on June 28, 1973, so that an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam could be reached rapidly.

The document says in conclusion:

In the interest of the nation and of world peace, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is unswervingly resolved to scrupulously implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam, and demands that the United States and the Saigon administration do the same. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam fully supports all measures that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam considers necessary to punish the war acts of the Saigon administration, to safeguard peace, and to preserve the agreement.



Just as the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam reaffirms its position, namely to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as provided for by Article 20 of the Paris agreement and Article 9 of the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam. It resolutely supports the just struggle of the Lao people to build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos. It resolutely supports the just struggle of the Cambodian people to build an independent, sovereign, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia in her territorial integrity.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam call on the government and peoples of the socialist countries, the independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, all peace- and justice-loving countries, the international peace and democratic organizations, the peoples of the world, and the American people to extend increased support and assistance to the just cause of the Vietnamese people, and to firmly demand that the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration strictly implement the Paris agreement, the act of the International Conference on Vietnam, and the June 13, 1973 joint communique in order to ensure the [as received] stable peace in Vietnam, and contribute to the preservation of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam firmly believe that the struggle to ensure respect for, and implementation of, the Paris agreement on Vietnam will end in victory.

BRIEFS

MILITARY REGION TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS--Recently, delegates from many main force, local force, and militia and self-defense force units in the Fourth Military Region attended a congress to review the 1973 military training achievements. At the congress, many cadres and combatants were commended for their outstanding achievements. Thirteen units were rated fair and good in military training. The 12th Company of the Song Gianh group was rated outstanding in all aspects of training. It was commended not only for its good marksmanship, but also for economizing on ammunition. The military region command awarded "1973 honor" flags to 21 units, and certificates of commendation and letters of appreciation to 22 outstanding units and individuals. [Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 0415 GMT 9 Jan 74 S]

EXPORT PLANS OVERFULFILLED--The foreign trade branch overfulfilled the 1973 export plan norms by more than 21 percent in terms of the gross value of production. Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities and Thai Binh, Ha Tay, Ninh Binh, Hai Hung, Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Tuyen Quang and Quang Binh provinces successfully fulfilled the 1973 export plan norms. The production of such handicraft products as rush, embroidered and rattan articles and woolen carpets has been boosted. Several pineapple plantations in Tuyen Quang and Ha Tay have begun exporting pineapples. Hai Hung Province and Haiphong municipalities have expanded the banana cultivation areas, thus overfulfilling the export plan by 1.5 times. [Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1115 GMT 10 Jan 74 S]